Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

# GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

## (Reviews and Titles of Books, Papers, and Maps)

*For key to classification see "Explanatory Note" in Vol. II, pp. 77-81*

## NORTH AMERICA

### UNITED STATES

### *North-Central States*

JENKS, A. E. **Indian-white amalgamation: An anthropometric study.** 24 pp.; diagrs., ills. *Univ. of Minnesota Studies in Social Sci. No. 6.* Minneapolis, 1916.

The government act of 1906 authorizing mixed-blood Indians on the White Earth Reservation, Minnesota, to dispose of their allotted lands led to many cases of suspected fraudulence and imposition. Investigation necessitated a knowledge of the racial status of the Indians involved. Mere physical appearance and verbal testimony proved unsatisfactory and the use of anthropometric methods was proposed. The Indians in question belong to the Ojibway tribe that since the mid-seventeenth century has mixed more or less with the French and Scotch fur traders coming into the tribal territory. The usual measurements have been taken and tabulated for over 300 Indians of pure and mixed race and compared with measurements of Minnesota French and Scotch and of other Indian tribes. The average face-breadth and head-breadth index for pure blood Ojibway men is 97.19, a value on the same order as that, 98.63 per cent, obtained by Hrdlička for the Pimas, who are probably the purest blooded Indians now existing in the states. For the Minnesota French the value is 90.85 per cent and for the Scotch 90.34 per cent. Median values are obtained according to the proportion of mixed blood.

MARTIN, LAWRENCE. **The physical geography of Wisconsin.** xxii and 549 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., bibliogr., index. *Wisconsin Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey Bull. No. 36: Educ. Series No. 4.* Madison, 1916.

One of the best of the state reports of similar character written in recent years; thorough, modern, well-illustrated, a reliable source of scientific information, and with full bibliographic references. The map of the glacial centers and limits, Figure 27, is a noteworthy improvement over older representations. For example, the British Columbia region is designated not "Cordilleran Ice Sheet" but "Valley and Piedmont and Intermont Glaciers." The older title has persisted in spite of a wealth of cumulative reasons against it. Even so modern and otherwise excellent a text as Pirsson and Schuchert's "Text-book of Geology," 1915 (Fig. 511), uses the old form.

The section on the Lake Superior Lowland is especially interesting (Fig. 1). It will be recalled that the great depth of Lake Superior, 1,008 feet, or 400 feet below sea-level, the steep scarp on its northwestern border, the youthful drainage of the scarp, and the old erosion surface of the upland on the west form a group of anomalous features that have been highly puzzling to physiographers for many years. Martin concludes that the floor of Lake Superior is the surface of a down-sunken block and that the steep bordering walls are strongly modified fault scarps (fault-line scarps) that were developed after the peneplane of the uplands. The valley produced by down-faulting was then filled with sediments and later exhumed by glaciers and streams influenced in their action by the contrast between the softer sediments of the down-sunken block and the hard rock of the border.

The sections on glaciation are the best in the book. Plate X with its two striking photographs furnishes a comparison of present Alaskan with past Wisconsin ice conditions that should be in every text-book. The same may be said of Plate VII, showing the driftless area at the Wisconsin stage of glaciation.

There ought to be so strong a demand for this book in the schools of Wisconsin that several editions would be called for. If this hope is realized certain sections should be rewritten: "The Upland is a Cuesta Rather than a Peneplain," pp. 63-64, illustrates the point. Contour maps never show sky lines; and the fact that certain topographic features are quite as characteristic of cuestas as of peneplanes does not in itself vitiate the peneplane theory. An older theory is not overthrown by finding a new one just as good.

## SOUTH AMERICA

### ECUADOR, PERU, BOLIVIA

NORDENSKIÖLD, ERLAND. **Incallacta, eine befestigte und von Inca Tupac Yupanqui angelegte Stadt.** Maps, diagrs., ills. *Ymer,* 1915, No. 2, pp. 169-185.

Incallacta is one of a growing number of places studied by Dr. Nordenskiöld and others in which the excavation of ruins has enlarged our knowledge of Inca civilization and its extent. The paper is accompanied by a sketch map showing the location of several ruins in the valley of the Rio Grande, southeast of Cochabamba, Bolivia. There are also restorations and photographs of ruined walls. The author's conclusions are interesting. He believes that the ruins of Incallacta were not built later than 1464, basing his conclusions upon the pottery unearthed and from documentary accounts, including Sarmiento de Gamboa (Richard Pietschmann). He believes that the place was built by the Inca Tupac Yupanqui and notes especially the strong resemblance between the type of architecture employed and that displayed in the famous fortress of Sacsahuaman at Cuzco, though this resemblance is not at all brought out in the photographs of ruined walls that accompany the paper. There is a reference to Machu-Picchu and to the resemblance between the artefacts of that place and those of the Island of Titicaca believed by Bandelier to be entirely of Inca origin. But the conclusions of Nordenskiöld must be held in abeyance until the final report of the Peruvian expeditions on the entire collection of pottery and other archeological material.

—— **Andes, Copper mining at the top of the.** Ills. *The South American,* Vol. 5, 1916, No. 1, pp. 18-19. [Morococha, 14,000 feet above the sea.]

BINGHAM, HIRAM. **Further explorations in the land of the Incas: The Peruvian Expedition of 1915 of the National Geographic Society and Yale University.** Maps, ills. *Natl. Geogr. Mag.,* Vol. 29, 1916, No. 5, pp. 431-483. [Abstracted in the December, 1916, *Review,* p. 466.]

—— **Bolivia, El estaño de, en los Estados Unidos.** Ills. *Bull. Pan American Union,* Vol. 42, 1916, No. 4, pp. 473-491. [Version of article in English appearing in *Bull. Pan American Union,* Vol. 42, 1916, No. 2, pp. 182-202.]

—— **Bolivian exports increase [for 1915].** *The South American,* Vol. 4, 1916, No. 8, p. 187.

—— **Bolivian tin industry, The.** Ills. *The South American,* Vol. 4, 1916, No. 12, pp. 330-331.

COOK, O. F. **Staircase farms of the ancients.** Ills. *Natl. Geogr. Mag.,* Vol. 29, 1916, No. 5, pp. 474-534. [For comment see the note on Professor Bingham's "Peruvian Expedition of 1915" in the December, 1916, *Review,* p. 466.]

CRAWFORD, M. D. C. **The master weavers of the desert empire.** Ills. *Harper's Mag.,* No. 794, Vol. 133, 1916, pp. 287-297. [The textile art of old Peru: a popular presentation of technical studies carried out by the American Museum of Natural History.]

DUERR, F. D. **Three thousand miles up the Amazon.** Ills. *Bull. Pan American Union,* Vol. 43, 1916, No. 4, pp. 437-452. [The termination of the journey here described is Riberalta, one of the leading towns of Eastern Bolivia. It was established after Heath's exploration of the Beni in 1881 and although growth was interrupted by the revolution of Acre it is now estimated to contain 3,500 to 5,000 inhabitants. Japanese form an important element of the population. They are engaged in farming and some have contracted themselves as laborers to the rubber agencies.]

## AFRICA

### ATLAS REGION

—— **Alcázarquivir, La población de.** *Rev. de Geogr. Colon. y Mercantil,* Vol. 13, 1916, No. 4, pp. 133-134. Real Soc. Geogr., Madrid. [Abstract of census published April 25 in *Boletín oficial de la Zona de influencia española en Marruecos.*]

BARBIZET, JEAN. **Nos grandes colonies et la guerre: Tunisie.** *Revue des Sci. Polit.,* Vol. 35, 1916, Apr. 15, pp. 172-185.

BEN DANOU, C. **Contribution à l'étude de l'industrie pastorale en Algérie: Des nappes d'halfa et de leur rôle au pays du mouton; Utilisation du bolus d'halfa.** *Bull. Trimestriel de la Soc. de Géogr. et d'Archéologie d'Oran,* Vol. 38, 1915, No. 3-4, pp. 304-317.

Blake, Maurice. **Morocco.** 8 pp. *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1916, No. 75a. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Bonelli, Emilio. **Cabo Yubi.** *Rev. de Geogr. Colon. y Mercantil,* Vol. 13, 1916, No. 6-7, pp. 245-247. Real Soc. Geogr., Madrid. [Commercial and political significance of this important coast station in relation to Spanish Morocco and the Canaries.]

Dantín, Juan. **Las tierras negras de Marruecos.** *Trabajos del Museo Nacl. de Ciencias Nat., Ser. Geol., No. 13,* pp. 27-37. Madrid, 1915. [See reference in December *Review* under "The Southwesternmost Black Soils of Europe," pp. 468-469.]

—— **Front marocain, Sur le, mai-juin 1916.** *L'Afrique Française,* Vol. 26, 1916, No. 7, pp. 246-252.

Gentil, Louis. **La recherche scientifique au Maroc.** 27 pp. Reprint from *Revue Gén. des Sci.,* April 15, 1914.

Gentil, Louis. **Le Maroc: Sa pacification; Son outillage économique; Le développement de ses échanges.** Map. *Bull. Mensuel Fédération des Industriels et des Commerçants Français,* No. 128, Vol. 11, 1914, No. 8, pp. 270-274.

Gentilli, Nino. **Nuovi centri commerciali al Marocco.** *L'Africa Italiana,* Vol. 35, 1916, No. 5-6, pp. 101-112.

Gentilli, Nino. **Vecchi e nuovi interessi italiani al Marocco.** *L'Africa Italiana,* Vol. 35, 1916, No. 9, pp. 193-208.

Hérelle, F. d'. **La campagne contre les sauterelles en Tunisie en 1915.** *Bull. Soc. Pathol. Exot. de Paris,* Vol. 8, 1915, No. 9, pp. 629-633. [Title taken from *Review of Applied Entomology,* Vol. 4, Series A: Agricultural, 1916, Part 2, p. 44.]

Hooton, E. A. **Preliminary remarks on the archeology and physical anthropology of Tenerife.** *American Anthropologist,* Vol. 18, 1916, No. 3, pp. 358-365.

La Salle, d'Anfreville de. **Le Maroc pendant la guerre.** Map. *La Géogr.,* Vol. 30, 1914-15, No. 4, pp. 311-319. Paris.

Le Clay, Capitaine. **Causerie sur les populations berbères du Maroc.** *Renseign. Colon. (Suppl. à l'Afrique Franç.),* 1915, No. 5, pp. 141-148.

—— **Maroc, La colonisation au.** *Renseign. Colon. (Suppl. à l'Afrique Franç.),* 1916, No. 7, pp. 209-211.

Stiles, G. K. **Canary Islands.** 10 pp. *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.,* Ann. Series, 1916, No. 15a. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C. [The United States, Argentina, and Cuba have made important gains in the import trade of the Canary Islands. The two latter countries have likewise been recipients for a proportionally large number of emigrants from the islands.]

—— **Tunisia: I fosfati di Gafsa; La campagna olearia 1915-1916.** *Rapporti dei RR. Agenti diplomatici e consolari N. 1.,* pp. 4-5. Direz. Gen. degli Affari Comm., Minist. degli Affari Esteri, Rome, January, 1916.

Wolff, Karl. **Geomorphologische Beobachtungen an der Küste des östlichen Algeriens.** Ills. *Mitt. der Gesell. für Erdkunde zu Leipzig für das Jahr 1913,* pp. 119-134.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

### Hydrography and Oceanography

Berget, Alphonse. **Les mines flottantes et les courants marins.** Maps, diagr. *La Nature,* No. 2226, 1916, May 27, pp. 345-348. [See December, 1916, *Review,* pp. 471-472.]

Defant, A. **Theoretische Überlegungen über Seespiegelschwankungen in Seen und Meeresbuchten.** Diagrs. *Annal. der Hydrogr. und Marit. Meteorol.,* Vol. 44, 1916, No. 1, pp. 29-34.

—— **Instrument plots profiles of river and harbor beds.** Ills. *Engineering Rec.,* Vol. 74, 1916, No. 4, p. 109.

Jones, E. L. **General tide tables for the year 1917.** 488 pp.; diagrs. *U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Ser. No. 42.* Washington, D. C., 1916.

McGrath, P. T. **The international ice patrol.** Ills. *Amer. Review of Reviews,* Vol. 54, 1916, No. 3, pp. 305-308.

Newbigin, M. I. **The geographical treatment of rivers.** *Scottish Geogr. Mag.,* Vol. 32, 1916, No. 2, pp. 57-69.

—— **Oceanic tides, with special reference to the work of the United States**

**Coast and Geodetic Survey.** Diagr. *Sci. Amer. Suppl.,* No. 2111, Vol. 81, 1916, June 17, p. 398. ["From an address by Dr. Charles Lane Poor at the Centennial Exercises of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey."]

Olmsted, F. H. **Control of mountain torrents by check dams.** Ills. *Engineering News,* Vol. 75, 1916, No. 7, pp. 314-315.

—— **Tide-predicting machine No. 2, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Description of the.** 35 pp.; diagrs., ills. *U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Special Publ. No. 32.* Washington, D. C., 1915.

### Meteorology and Climatology

Abbot, C. G., and L. B. Aldrich. **The pyranometer—an instrument for measuring sky radiation.** 9 pp.; diagrs. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Colls.,* Vol. 66, 1916, No. 7. [See reference, above, on p. 246.]

Aitken, John. **The dynamics of cyclones and anticyclones.** *Proc. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh,* Vol. 36, 1915-16, Parts 1-2, pp. 174-185.

Beals, E. A. **Droughts and hot weather.** Bibliogr. *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 44, 1916, No. 3, pp. 135-138. ["Extracts from paper, 'Forecasts of Weather Favorable to the Increase of Forest Fires,' read before the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1915."]

Birkinbine, C. P. **Variations in precipitation as affecting water works engineering.** Maps, diagrs., ills. *Journ. of the Amer. Water Works Assoc.,* Vol. 3, 1916, No. 1, pp. 1-62.

Bonacina, L. C. W. **On the re-adjustment of pressure differences: two species of atmospheric circulation and their connection.** Diagrs. *Quart. Journ. Roy. Meteorol. Soc.,* No. 180, Vol. 42, 1916, pp. 209-228. [Discussion, pp. 225-228.]

Brooks, C. F. **Notes on meteorology and climatology.** *Science,* Vol. 43, 1916, June 30, pp. 933-937.

Brooks, C. F. **Notes on meteorology and climatology: Snowfall and snow cover.** *Science,* Vol. 43, 1916, Feb. 11, pp. 212-214.

Clayton, H. H. **Relation between rainfall and synoptic winds.** *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 44, 1916, No. 2, pp. 80-81.

D[ines], J. S. **Atmospheric pollution.** *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 44, 1916, No. 3, p. 114. [Reprinted from *Science Abstracts,* Sect. A, Feb. 28, 1916.]

Dines, J. S. **The mounting and illumination of barometers and the accuracy obtainable in the readings.** Ills. *Quart. Journ. Roy. Meteorol. Soc.,* No. 177, Vol. 42, 1916, pp. 1-8.

Dines, W. H. **Circulation and temperature of the atmosphere.** *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 43, 1915, No. 11, pp. 551-556.

Guilbert, Gabriel. **Forecasting thunderstorms.** *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 43, 1915, No. 11, pp. 556-559. [Translated from *Compte Rendu de l'Assoc. Franç. pour l'Avancemt. des Sci., 41ème Session, Nîmes, 1912,* Paris, 1913, pp. 296-304. Followed (pp. 559-562) by a translation of M. Durand-Gréville's rejoinder, *Notes et Mémoires de l'Assoc. Franç. pour l'Avancemt. des Sci., 41ème Session, Nîmes, 1912,* Paris, 1913, pp. 286-291.]

Kadel, B. C., and Cleveland Abbe, Jr. **Water-evaporation studies by [the] Weather Bureau.** Ills. *Engineering News,* Vol. 76, 1916, Aug. 3, pp. 200-201.

Kimball, H. H. **Daylight illumination, and the intensity and duration of twilight.** 16 pp.; ills., bibliogr. ["A paper read at a meeting of the Pittsburgh section of the Illuminating Engineering Society, Cleveland, Ohio, February 18, 1916." See also note, above, on p. 246.]

Lipman, C. B., and D. D. Waynick. **A detailed study of effects of climate on important properties of soils.** Ills., bibliogr. *Soil Science,* Vol. 1, 1916, No. 1, pp. 5-48.

Litre, —. **La science de l'air, notions nouvelles et utilisations.** *Bull. Soc. de Géogr. de Toulouse,* Vol. 34, 1915, No. 3-4, pp. 206-211.

Longstreth, T. M. **Reading the weather.** 195 pp.; ills. Outing Publishing Co., New York, 1915. 70 cents. 7 x 5.

—— **Meteorological Committee, Tenth Annual Report of the, for the year ended 31st March, 1915.** 93 pp.; diagrs., ills., index. London, 1915.

Sandström, J. W. **Working up of wind observations.** Map, diagrs. *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 43, 1915, No. 11, pp. 547-551.

## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

### General

HUNTINGTON, ELLSWORTH. **Civilization and climate.** xii and 333 pp.; maps, diagrs., index. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1915. $2.50. 9½ x 6½.

Dr. Ellsworth Huntington's studies of the changes which have taken place in the climate of the past, particularly in Palestine and in the arid regions of the western United States, are familiar to the readers of the *Geographical Review*. The present volume is a contribution to the problem of the effect of climatic conditions upon human efficiency and the development of civilizations.

In essence Dr. Huntington's thesis is that we must recognize in the life of nations, as we recognize in agriculture, not only hereditary stock and artificial culture but also climatic conditions; and he supports this plausible but commonly neglected viewpoint by two new lines of statistical evidence.

The first, and in some respects the most important, body of data presented deals with the variations in individual efficiency at different seasons, as measured by the wages of factory operatives employed on a piece-work basis, and by the scholastic records of students at West Point and Annapolis. It is impossible here to go into the details of the methods used, and in fact Dr. Huntington only presents the general results in a somewhat popular form and without the detailed tables which one may hope will be fully presented elsewhere. In general, however, it may be said that the trades chosen were so far as possible free from fluctuating seasonal demands or disturbing factors other than those of varying human efficiency. The summary curves presented agree in showing two points of maximal efficiency for the factory operatives, in the spring and in the fall, with marked depressions in winter and summer. The winter drop is much more marked than the summer drop in the Connecticut factories studied, while in South Carolina and Georgia cotton factories the winter and summer minima are about equal, and Florida cigar makers show a deep summer depression with none in winter. The curves for the daily marks of students at West Point and Annapolis show the same phenomena as those for Connecticut factory workers, except that the spring maximum comes earlier (in March or April instead of June). The author concludes, from a comparison of his figures with data for temperature, that the maximum of physical efficiency is manifest when the outdoor temperature is 60°-65° and that for mental efficiency when it is 40° F.

Dr. Huntington also analyzes his data with respect to the constancy of temperature from day to day and concludes that a change, either a rise or fall in temperature, is favorable to efficiency. The differences here are very slight and the reviewer is not convinced that they are significant. The conclusion which the curves seem most clearly to warrant is that a moderate drop in temperature of 5°-10° exerts a stimulating effect.

The second quite distinct line of evidence presented deals with a broader problem, the world distribution of climates and civilizations. Here again Dr. Huntington's methods are not given in sufficient detail for critical analysis. In general, however, he has graded the principal regions of the earth's surface according to their approximation to an ideal climate (moderate temperature with stimulating influence of changeability and storminess), and has then graded the civilization of the same regions according to a score card submitted to a group of fifty scientific men and publicists in various countries (mostly from the United States and Europe). The maps prepared for climate show ideal conditions in west-central Europe and in a belt extending across central North America from the east coast to the Rockies, with Japan, New Zealand, southernmost South America, and the west coast of North America coming next in order. The maps for civilization correspond in a striking way to those for climate.

Dr. Huntington summarizes in his last four chapters much of his earlier work on the evidence for pulsatory variations in the climate of the past as indicated by his studies in Palestine, by measurements of the growth rings of the great trees of California, by the records of the ancient Maya civilization and by the evidence of certain salt lakes in the west. In general, the evidence of the past, as of the present, bears out his contention that climate is a real and important factor in human progress. "The hypothesis, briefly stated, is this: Today a certain peculiar type of climate prevails wherever civilization is high. In the past the same type seems to have prevailed wherever a great civilization arose. Therefore, such a climate seems to be a necessary condition of great progress."

This is a very stimulating and original book. It should open up important new fields for fruitful research; and its conclusions have a far-reaching practical significance. The triumphs of sanitation have made it clear that life may be made as safe in the tropic as in the temperate zone. It may well be, however, that there is a wide gap between survival and efficiency, and that a very hot or a very cold or a very even climate is indeed a serious bar to the release of the highest energies of the human race.

C. E. A. WINSLOW.